

THE EVENING CRITIC.



NUMBER 4.165.

FOURTEENTH YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1882.

EXTRA

GUITEAU!

HIS CAREER AND CRIME.

The Fatal Shot that Startled a Nation

And Added a Sorrowful Anniversary to its Calendar.

The Most Sorrowful Fourth of July Americans Ever Knew.

Fifty Millions of People Exchange Holiday Attire for Sackcloth and Ashes.

President Garfield Slain by the Assassin Guiteau.

The Sad Story of Garfield's Struggle with Death.

Seventy-nine Days with Death as a Watcher.

Garfield's Removal and Death by the Sounding Sea.

The History of the Saddest Tragedy Ever Enacted on Earth Retold.

The second day of July, 1881, will always occupy a conspicuous place in history, and as the years roll on the return of that day of the month will be commemorated as the anni-versary of an event unparalleled in the history of the country. On that day James Abram Garfield, twentleth President of the United States, was shot by a vile assassin, and re-ceived wounds which resulted in his death at Hiberon, N. J., seventy-nine days after-ward. The world was horrified at the act.

The Assassination of Lincoln, coming as it did at the close of a long and des perate war, and as the last expiring three of



that war's flerce hate and passion, was a log-

that war's fierce hate and passion, was a logical event compared with the herror of Garfield's taking off.

The people stood for awhile almost stupefied
with sorrow and amazement. They could not
understand it. The assassinated President
had done no man wrong. The heart and soul
of good nature, benevelent and peace-loving,
he was to all logic and reason the last person
to invite the lead of an assassin.

The details of President Garfield's assassination in a time of protound peace, his

Long and Brave Struggle with Death,
and the widespread sympathy for him, are
familiar to all, but now that the vile
assassin has met his just doom at the
hands of the hangman, and has gone down to
a murderer's grave, execrated and dotested by
all the civilized world, it is proper to review
not only the tragedy, but also the history of
the conduct and trial of one of the most remarkable felons the world has over known.

A Vacation Sadily Stopped.

Several days before July 2 it was announced
that the President would on that day set out

A Vacation Sadly Stopped.

Several days before July 2 it was announced that the President would on that day set out to attend the commencement exercises at Williams College, of which he was an alumnus, and also to make a tour of some of the Eastern States. He was to meet Mrs. Garffeld, who was then at Long Branch, and she was to accompany him on his tour. In the language of one of his most intimate friends, the President locked forward to his vacation with all the delight and enthusiasm of a school boy. On

The Fatal Morning The Fatal Morning
he drove to the Baltimore & Potomac depot
with Secretary Blaine, reaching there at 9:29,
Having a few moments to space before the departure of the train, they remained seated in
the carriage conversing, and reviewed some of
the acts of the Administration, the President
remarking with a great degree of satisfaction
"I have new completed four months of my



admistration and there has never been an unfiel word scross our Cabinet table."

unfied word across our Cabinet table."

The Assassin's Buillet.

Aftialighting from his earriage the President appeal for a moment at the Bestreet on teach appeal for a moment at the Bestreet on teach appeal for a moment at the Bestreet on the second the depois and the lake waiting room at the depois and was about cuter the main hail, when the assassing his was standing to the right of the Bestre door and only a few feet from the President Garden his pistol, as English building of the Resident Alter the first short, which sook effect, saidon. After the first shot, which sook effect,



When he Fired the Fatal Shot



THE PRESIDENT'S PHYSICIANS.

The President Shuddered, Staggered, and attempted to turn, and after the second shothe fell bleeding to the floor unconscious. Senor Camacho, the Venozuolan Minister, who was an eye-witness to the tragedy, stated that as the President fell he extended his hand to break the force of contact with the floor.

The assassination was so quickly effected that it was not until the President had fallen and the assassin was about to pass out of the building that those in the depot recovered from their surprise and realized what had been done.

from their surprise and realized what had been done. Secretary Blaine and Mrs. Sarah B. Whits, the lady in charge of the ladies' waiting-room, were first at his side. Dr. Townshend was the first physician on hand, quickly followed by Doctors Bliss, Purvis and others. The wounded Freeident was conveyed to a private apartment in the depot, where he comitted and fainted, but he seen recovered consciousness and talked freely with those around him. In



ELIZA B. GARFIELD, Mother of the Late President.

an hour he was removed to the Executive The First Examination of the Wound

The First Examination of the Woman it was reported that the builde had entered the right side of the President's back, splintering one of the riba, and, as was then supposed, injuring the liver and penetrating to an unknown depth.

The assassin_after firing the shots, was taken into custody by Officer Pat Learney and conveyed to Police Headquarters, where he gave the name of Charles J. Guilseau. After he had fired the shots he proclaimed himself a

"Stalwart of the Stalwarts," and announced that he had deliberately shot Garfield and that Arthur was now President. In a package of papers belonging to him was the following, which, it will be observed, was dated the day of the assassination:

An Open Letter.

"JULY 2, 1881. "To the White House:

"The President's tragic deats was a sad no cessity, but it will unite the Republican party and save the Republic. Life is a flimsy dream, and it matters little when one goes. A human life is of small value. During the war thousands of brave boys went down without a tear. I presume the President was a Christian, and that he will be happier in Paradise than here. It will be no worse for Mrs. Garfield, dear soul, to part with her husband this way than by natural death. He is liable to go at any time, any way. I had no ill-will toward the President. His death was a political necessity. I am a shalwart of the Smithers. I was with General Grant and the rost of our men in New York during the canvass. I have some papers for the press which I shall leave with Byron andrews and his co-jurnalists, at 1420 kew York avenue, where all the reporters can see them. I am going to the jail.

"Challes Guitean." "To the White House?

Letter to General Sherman. There was also found the following letter thich was without a heading as to date or

locality:

"To General Sherman (or his First Assistant
"In charge of the War Department).

"Picase deliver at once."

"To GENERAL SHERMAN:
"I have just shot the President. I shot him several times, as I wished him to go as easily as possible. His death was a political necessity. several times, as a several times, as possible. His death was a possible. His death was a possible consist. "I am a lawyer, a theologian and a politician "I am a lawyer, a theologian and a politician

I am a Stalwart of Stalwarts. I was with General Grant and the rest of our men in New York during the canvass. "I am going to Jail. Please order out your troops and take possession of the Jail at once. "Yery respectfully, "CHARLIS J. GUITEAU."

"Yery respectfully,
"Charles J. Guiteau."

An Excited City.

Meanwhile the news of the assassination spread through the city like wildfire. Department clerks deserted their desks without asking permission of any one. Business men rushed from their stores and shops and could hardly be persuaded of the reality of the tragedy. The objective point of all was the Baltimore & Potemac depot. Intelligence of the event was sent to all the police stations of the city, and the rapid hurrying of mounted police through the streets added to the excitement. In less than ten minutes Sixth street and B street were packed with people, and threats of the Application of Lynch-Law were heard on all sides, and it was suggested to go to Police Headquarters and wroak summary vengeance upon the assassio, but wiser counsels prevailed and the law was left to take its course. The wretched Guiteau, trembling in a cell at Police Headquarters, begged to be taken to the Jail, deeming that the safest place, and he was taken there by Detective McElfresh and Lieutenant Eckloff.

The Act Fully Premeditated.

place, and he was taken there by Detective MoEffresh and Lieutenant Eckloff.

The Act Fully Premeditated.

Speaking to Detective McEifresh white on
the way to jail, Guiteau said: "Mr. McEifresh,
I contemplated this act six weeks ago, and intended to shoot the President at that time. I
laid for him at the depot when the party went
to Long Branch, but Mrs. Garfield looked so
sick and delicate I didn't have the heart to
shoot him. No accomplices were associated
with me. I did it all myself."

"What induced you to commit this abominable crime?" asked McEifresh.

"It was to save the Republican party. We
were in danger of destruction under such an
administration as that initiated by Garfield,
caimly replied the assassin.

The intense excitement produced by the
crime gave rise at first to rumors connecting
the assassin with a political conspiracy, but it
was soon demonstrated that there was no
foundation for these reports, and that the assassin was alone responsible for the conception and execution of the desperate enterprise.
However, it was deemed best to adopt precautions. United States troops from the arsenal
were ordered first to the depot and afterward
to the White House when the President was
removed there. They remained on duty at the
Mansion until the President's removal to Eiberon. The District militia assembled at their
armortes, ready to obey any order in a moment,
while the entire police force was held within
cail.

Inquities about the assassin were commenced at once, and it was ascertained that he hal been for weeks loftering about the White House

Dogging the President's Footsteps sceking a good opportunity to murder him; that he had on one occasion made all prepara-tions for carrying out his viie purpose, and



JUDGE SWAIM-COLONEL ROCKWELL.

was only deterred by the presence of Mrs. Gar-field. Details of this will appear further on. Mrs. Garfield Summoned to Wash-ington.

When the Fresident was first stricken down he scemed to feel a great doal more anxiety for his wife and mether and children than for himself. Immediately after his removal to the White House he dictated a dispatch to his wife and summoned her to Washington. She lott Long Branch in a special train, the rail-road authorities giving it a clear track, and

she arrived here at 0.30 p.m., July 2. The Interview between husband and wife was most affecting. But Mrs. Garfield bore up bravely, and during the many days and nights of weary, painful watching which followed.

Her Devotton and Heroic Conduct evelted general admiration. As a substantial evidence of the deep feeling in America, subscriptions were started to raise a fund for Mrs. Garneld and her children. It was originally proposed to raise \$250,000, but the amount was swelled to \$305,000 after the death of the

was swelled to \$365,000 after the death of the President.

After the Fresident's removal to the White House, there were so many doctors in attendance that it was found to be an unwieldy body, and after consultation with Mrs. Ourfield, the case was placed in charge of Dr. D. W. Bliss, Surgeon-General Barnes, Dr. J. J. Woodward, U. S. A., and Dr. Robert Reyburn, and on July 3, Dr. F. H. Hamilton, of New Yerk, and Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, of Philadelphia, were summoned as consulting surgeons.

Anxiety for Information.

Their builetins of the patient's condition were looked for with the greatest auxiety. Between the builetins all manner of wild rumors were set in motion. The people could not get information fast enough. Crowds hung about the White House gates, at the newspaper offices, and at all public places where the builetins were exposed. The slightest scrap of information published in the regular or extra celitions of the newspapers was greedily devoured. This was especially the case for the first day or two and up to July 17, nearly all the official built-time from the President were favorable to recovery. On



the morning of July 5 it was reported that the crisis had been passed. After the 11th or 12th the reports were very fluctualing and kept the public in a state of continual suspense. On July 13 the President was reported as doing so well that Vice-President Arthur, who had been here since the day of the shooting, left for New York. In fact, so well did the President appear to be getting along that for days the consulting surgeons were not in Washington, but remained at their homes in New York and Enlindelphia.

The bulletin of the morning of July 15 was pronounced the best that had been issued since the shooting and people gained renewed hope. The Carric of that date thus described The Feeling Then Existing in This

The Feeling Then Existing in This

The Feeling Then Existing in This

City:

"The excitoment in this city immediately following the attempt to assassinate the President was intense, and, while it has quieted to some extent, there is still a feeling of unrest. The tide of travel sets steadily toward the White House whenever it is rumpored that the outlook for the President is unfavorable, and a thrill of anxiety seems to pass through the entire city. At such times messengers are continually running between the White House and the various Departments, while the heads of business houses frequently leave their deaks and go out on the street to learn the latest runors. The first question asked of any one entering the stores is in regard to the President's condition; it is the prelude to every bargain and sale.

"The public demand for information is so great that duplicates of the building salled to the large trees near the entrance to the White House grounds are stuck up in the show-windows of many drug stores. Some druggless even go so far as to display slips of paper giving definitions of the technical terms in the builetins.

"In the Remote Parts of the City

"In the Remote Parts of the City "In the Remote Parts of the City people may be seen gathered in little groups talking over the situation. As the time for the issue of a bulletin draws near a subscription is taken up to pay the car-fare of the messenger to and from the White House. The drawing of paper slips or the toss of a penny decides who shall be the messenger, and he starts off. He tarries near the White House gates only long enough to hear the news, for he knows his return is anxiously awaited. Many of the dwellers in this part of the city are colored people. They show their solicitude for the wounded President in various other ways. Whenever one of the cars which passes the White House stops at the place where the horses are watered it is at once surrounded by the White House slope at the place where the horses are watered it is at once surrounded by a crowd inquiring of the conductor or driver how the President is getting along. In fact the principal inquiry in the mouth of every one still is, 'How is the President getting?'"



MARSHAL HENRY.

The morning bulletin of July 16 reported the President steadily progressing toward con-ralescence. On the 17th there was a sudden acceleration of the pulse, which excited some alarm, but the bulletin next morning tended to reassure the people by a statement that it was regarded as merely a temporary fluctua-tion.

On July 23 a Sudden Change for the Worse Sudden Change for the Worse was reported and caused a renowal of the most intense excitement. The attending physic answere alarmed, and hastilly ammonaed the mostling surgeons, Drs. Hamilton and Agrew, who were given a special train and travolet from Jersey City to Washington, a distause of two hundred and thrity miles, in four hours and thrity-six minutes. The next morning an operation was performed to discover the location of a pus cavity which had formed to the wound, and it gave temporary relief. But the excitement continued to grow, and was equaled only by that prevailing the first days after the shooting. An impression got abroad that the

after the electing. An impression get abroad that the Doctors were Holding Something Back, and that the Fresident was worse than they were willing to admit. The bulletins of the next day reported an improvement. On the 26th ugly rumors were again aftest. Another operation was performed for the purpose of extracting fragments of the fractured rib. The next day an improvement was again reported. These favorable reports continued until the 8th of August, when another operation was performed to facilitate the energy of pus, and like the first operation it afforded temporary relief.

On August 10 the Fresident performed his first official act since the 2d of July by signing a formal requisition for the extra-titlon of a criminal who had taken refuge in Canada, and was then in the custody of the Canadian authorities pending the action of this government.

About this time the routine in the sick chamber was somewhat as follows: Immediately after the dressing of the President's wound in the morning be was given the only substantial food which was administered at all during the day, which consists of a small piece of toast, july best, with a small piece of toast and



milk, After eating he as a rule took a short map of perhaps half an hour. After these maps he usually asked for a glass of water, which was poised to his lips by one of water, which was poised to his lips by one of the physicians in attendance. For the first time since he had been shot he took on Monday, August 8, a glass of water in his hand and drank it winout assistance. This required considerable exertion and after that he did not attempt to help himself to anything. When awake Mrs. Garfield usually read to him from a newspaper published in his home district, to which he listened with apparently great interest. At mon he was given milk, to which rum was occasionally added. This, however, the President disliked, and asked to he given ruw milk, which was granted him. His temperature was then taken by the physicians, and he was placed in a position which made him most comfortable. Mrs. Garfield was by the bedside the greater part of the time when the President was awake, and very often administered milk to him, which was the principal food given him, at intervals during the day, after his one substantial meal in the morning. Very often the wound was examined during the afternoon by Dr. Bliss to see if it was discharging freely. In the evening the wound was gone through, and the President was again placed in an easy position and left alone with Mrs. Edson or Colonel Backwoll, Dr. Boynton or General Swain, to take another nap, It was noticeable that after each dressing he fell asleep, which proved that the operation was a tiresome one.

Bad Symptoms.

Bad Symptoms.

On Angust 13 bad symptoms again began to manifest themselves, the pulse becoming more frequent and causing a great deal of alarm. About this time, also, discreditable jealousies began to spring up among the dectors as to the President's treatment, and it was reely asserted by outsiders that the physician in charge did not know how to conduct the case.



JUDGE WALTER S. COX.

cidedly bad turn. The President had had a bad night, and at 3:30 a.m. ho awoke with a slight nausea. The patient grew weaker during bad hight, and at 3:30 a.m. he awoke with a slightnausea. The patient grew weaker during the marning, and there was an expression of great anxiety on the face of every one who left the sick chamber. At 7:30 a.m. the pulse had reached 130. Dr. Bliss announced that the situation was graver than it had been at any time since the shooting.

The next day there was again a change for the better. The only nourishmen: that had been administered for a few days was by injection through the bowels, but that could not always be retained. On the 17th, however, the stomach retained the food.

the stomach retained the food.

Public Confidence Shaken.
On the 20th the surgoons first made public the fact that they had inserted a flexible drainage tube in the wound to the depth obstwelve and a half inches. Knowledge of this fact showing the remarkable extent of what was then supposed to be the wound shook public confiscence in a favorable result, for up to that time it had been supposed that the lower part of the wound had healed, leaving a suppurating channel three or four inches long, communicating with an incision made at the first operation to relieve a pus cavity.
On the 23d of August it was reported that the Reedich to seem to excite great alarm among the doctors.

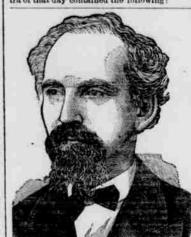
Operation on the Parotid Gland. Operation on the Parotid Gland. There was a swelling of the parotid gland, which had troubled the President for some days, and on August 24 an incision was made just in front of the lower point of the ear. A slight secretion of pus was discovered, and when it was removed the President felt much relieved. About this time the question of removing the President to other quarters was discussed. The Soldiers Home, Mentor, Long Branch, a sea voyage on the Tallapoesa, were all suggested, but it was not yet deemed the proper or safe time to make a change.



JUDGE JOHN E. PORTER, Of Counsel Proceeding Guileau.

August 25, the reports were again of the most discouraging character, and the condition of the President was so critical that all daughts of the removal from the White Housewere, for the time being, abandoned. This work day the situation was as critical that the declora Hamaleres authoritized is all." includely, August 27, was a most gloomy day. I will and Dr. Boyalou, who had kept up he is, now desputed. The city was again except to the highest pitch. The Peparticants were almost deserted. Private business enter-

A Change For the Better, and hope was again revived. In fact so great was the change that THE CHITIC'S second ex-tra of that day contained the following:



GEORGE SCOVILLE. Guiteau's Brother-In-law and Counsel.

Guiteau's Brother-In-law and Counsel.

"The news from the White House this morning sheds an unexpected gleam of hope upon the situation as compared with the average of the past four days. To such an extent has the patient railled that, in the absence of any apparent pathological reason, devout people may see the advent of Mrs. Garlield's miracle of faith in the astenishing improvement noted during the last twenty-four hours."

"Whatever may be the truth in this respect there can be no dispute that the raily since yesteriag morning has been general as to the system and specific as to the immediate injury. The return of the sense of taste, the steady restoration of normal appetite, the increasing firmness of the pulse this morning all point to a restoration of vital energy as gratifying as it was unexpected.

"We will not here discuss the reasons there may be for further misgiving. Men have been known to raily permanently from crises as desperate as that through which the President has just passed, and while there seems to be a fair protext for hope, let us not blemish it by any blending with four. There has been a surfeit of fear since Wednesday, and now let us enjoy to the fullest such hope as the provaiting favorable reaction holds out."

The following editorial in The Carrue of the same date will show, perhaps, better than anything else the intensity of the Turne of vestering at that Time. The Feeling at that Time:

The Feeling at that Time:

"The Chiric of yesterday was issued in the
continuous publication during twelve hours—
running from 10 o'clock in the morning until
10 at night. The total number of all editions
was about 22,000, and there seemed to be no
limit to the demand. There was no subject of
thought or comment that could gain the slight
est public attention except the events at and
call the state of the seement of the feeling was est public attention except into create a about the White Rouse, and this feeling was so intense that the whole community might be compared to one family watching at the bed-side of a dying relative.



MRS, GEO, SCOVILLE,

"Hope ever and anon flekered feebly in breasts more sanguine than the average, but the prevalent feeling was one of quiet resignation to the inevitable which could not but be deemed near. The news this morning served only to confirm this said interestion to the hope that the Fresident might select the one chance in a million and rally, gradually gave place to the more melanchyly wish that his dissolution might be paintess and this one scloueness maintained to the end. Beyond this the public thought and talked of nothing. The news as the day activanced afforded no reflect the public mind. The only word that came from the sick room was slowly sinking, and the only margin left on which to hang an inquiry was whether he would fice through the day. This state of things may hast for twestly-four or even forly-right hours yet, but that will be all; unless, indeed, there should be advent of a change beyond the skill of medicine to produces.

Guiteau at This Time.

power of human science to produce."

Guitean at This Time.

Ep to this time the papers said very il o about the infamous wretch who was the car of all this turned and trouble. The poor were apparently content to know that it wretch was secure within the walls of the is. They knew that he would meet he proper punishment at the proper time. Their great punishment at the proper time. Their great punishment at the proper time. Their great punishment at the proper time for receivery of the Freedent. But it will be of interest to reproduce here the following from The Chitte of August 28:

"Guitean in Jail.

"This afternoon Guitean was visited by Dis-

August 28:

"This afternoon Guttean was visited by Disprict Morone Oorkhil, who had quite an interview, with him.

"The Currie representative chanced in at the laif just as Galonel Corachill and Register of Wils Hamsdell were leaving regether. In response to the inquiry as to the object of his visit and its results, the District Atterney said that he inserely called to see Guiteau.

"How is he?"

"In first-class condition, answered Colonel Corachill, and very quiet. He has gained about ten pounds in weight since his incorceration, and is in encedled coudificat.

"Yes. He was deep in it when I entered his cell, and tegan again when I left."

"Do you think that he believes the President 10 be dead?"

"No; he knows, of can guess at the Presi-ent's condition just about as well as those dent's condition just about as well as those outside of juli."
"THE CRITIC next held a long interview with Geogeral Crocker, the warden of the juli. The General said, in reference to Gutteau, that he was one of the guletost prisoners ever in his charge, he seemed very philosophical and book in his situation with ease and satisfaction; he passed his time writing and reading, his sole compaulon in the latter line being the Bible.

published in the press of the country, as to his actions, manner, and speech during his im-prisonment, the warden says, have been col-ored from the inner consciousness of sansttional correspondents.
"Does he over refer to the President?" in-quired This Carris.
"The first time he has ever

Referred to President Garfield." replied General Crocker, 'was about ten days ago, on the occasion of the letter from his sis-



CHAS. H. REED, Guiteau's Last Lawyer.

cities. Be the speken of the President once or twice, and on each occasion expressed his hope of his recovery. He, however, has never evinced the slightest concern as to the magnitude of his terrible crime.

"40f course he has hever implicated any one else as an accomplice?

"49f no means; on the contrary, he has been on all occusions specifically emphatic in assuring us that he, individually and alone, conceived and preparated the crime. He seems to be a little vain of having done so, and lealous of any instruction that he had any co-conspirators in the deed.

"Does he not evidence, pursued the interviewer, any fear of the death penalty?

"He does not seem to apprehend it. He never referred to it even when there were the best of reasons for him to think that he Frest dent was dead—when the guards were doubted about the jail. He is lawyer enough to know that upen the President's recovery he can only be sent to the penitentiary, and he feeds confident that the anthorities of the Government will keep him secure from mob violence.

"Has he ever evinced fright?

"Ence very perceptibly; on the occasion that I refer to when the guards were doubted. He was exceedingly agitated and, nervous, apprehends without doubt that the President and deld and an attack upon the pat was traminent. It was some time before he quicted down; since then he has been perfectly calm and self-assured.

"How is he with his keepers?"

"Very docile, and on the whole desirous evidently to please them. He thinks it to his advantage to do so and avoids giving offense."

From the above it will be seen that even at that time there was a

He wanted to conciliate his guards and did not want the President to die. All the indica-tions are that if he could have done so at that



BERGEANT MASON, The Would-be Avenger.

time he would have saved Garrield's ite, When death did finally ensue he assumed a spirit of bravado which he really did not feel, hoping thereby to excite some sympathy and save his worthless neck.

August 29 hope continued in the ascendant. It was announced that the corner had been turned and that

Death's Shadow Was Vanishing. On this day a measurement was made of the President's limbs for the purpose of accer-rating how much flesh be had lost, and it was announced that his weight did not then exceed 130 pounds. The President himself was very cheerful.

The favorable symptoms continuing, it was determined to remove the President to Long Branch, where he could have the benefit of the sea air. The removal was effected on the 6th day of Peptimber. The train left the Battimare & Potomac Beptimber. The train left the Battimare & Potomac Beptimber. The train left the Battimare & Potomac Beptimber. The train left the White Rouse is the party that was to accompany the President left the White Rouse. Everything that butman ingentify could business was done to accomplish the removal from the White Rouse in the depot with as little inconvenience as possible. Shortly after mininght of the 5th, and after the street-cair on Pounerivania sventine and stopped running, a large forced workmen were employed to construct a tumporary track across the Avenise to within sever used of the north corb. This were accomplished in time, and the train was backed on 1. In the meantime the police force was ordered out for duty on Founeyivania avenue. Speads were stationed at all the crossings to prevent the slightest annoyance or interruption.

Shortly after 5 o'clock on the morator of the 6th heats of sawdist were battled to the street-ruliveal crossings at Seventh street, Minth after of and Fourleenth street, and the leads were stamped and packed there in order that all lars in crossing the tracks might be obt. The Removal to Long Branch.



BETTY AND THE BABY, Muson's Wife and Child.

ated. The result of all these preceditions was that the President and a comparatively easy and confurrable poursor from the White House to the depot. The vehicle used in the transportation was one of the heaviest and most commedicus of the Adams haprens wag-The express was drawn by two horses, which waited over the entire route. Two drisors were seated on the bex and two men walked